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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/667,701	09/22/2000	Yoshiki Kawaoka	5-009US-FF	9960
21254	7590	07/22/2008	EXAMINER	
MCGINN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP, PLLC			MOORTHY, ARAVIND K	
8321 OLD COURTHOUSE ROAD				
SUITE 200			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
VIENNA, VA 22182-3817			2131	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/667,701	KAWAOKA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Aravind K. Moorthy	2131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 April 2008.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,4-6,10-12,14,16,17,19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) 12 and 20 is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1,4-6,10,11,14,16,17 and 19 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 September 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This is in response to the amendment filed on 9 April 2008.
2. Claims 1, 4-6, 10-12, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 20 are pending in the application.
3. Claims 7, 9 and 18 are non-elected.
4. Claims 1, 4-6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17 and 19 have been rejected.
5. Claims 12 and 20 have been allowed.
6. Claims 2, 3, 8, 13, 15 and 21 have been cancelled.

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Regarding claims 1 and 14, the Applicant's arguments filed 9 April 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 11, the applicant argues that Kurachi does not teach “wherein the display image data is not encrypted by the encryption unit”.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The claims recite that the display image data has a resolution lower than that of the high-resolution image data for printing. Kurachi does not teach display image data having a lower resolution. Therefore, Kurachi cannot teach that the display image data is not encrypted by the encryption unit. Kurachi discloses encrypted general image data.

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 4-6, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

**9. Claims 10, 11 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kurachi U.S. Patent No. 6,181,436 B1.**

As to claim 10, Kurachi discloses an image data output apparatus for outputting image data corresponding to a plurality of image printing units which print images represented by image data, comprising:

a designation unit for designating an output destination of applied image data from among the plurality of image printing units [column 12, lines 4-22];

a format conversion unit for converting a format of the applied image data so as to obtain a format conforming to the image printing unit that has been designated by the designation unit [column 12, lines 4-22];

a size adjustment unit for adjusting a size of the converted image data to obtain the image size printed by the image printing unit designed by the designation unit [column 12, lines 4-22]; and

an image data output unit for outputting the image data, the format whereof has been converted by the format conversion unit, to the image printing unit that has been designated by the designation unit [column 12, lines 4-22].

As to claim 11, Kurachi discloses an input unit for inputting an image file containing the image data and data indicating the output destination of this image data [column 12 line 66 to column 13 line 11], the designation unit designating the output destination of image data by data indicating the output destination that is contained in the image file that has been input by the input unit [column 12 line 66 to column 13 line 11].

As to claim 19, Kurachi discloses a method of outputting image data in an image data output apparatus for outputting image data corresponding to a plurality of image printing units which print images represented by image data, comprising:

designating an output destination of applied image data from among the plurality of image printing units [column 12, lines 4-22];

converting a format of the applied image data so as to obtain a format conforming to the image printing unit that has been designated [column 12, lines 4-22];

adjusting a size of the converted image data to obtain the image size printed by the designated image printing unit [column 12, lines 4-22]; and

outputting the image data, the format whereof has been converted, to the image printing unit that has been designated [column 12, lines 4-22].

**10. Claims 4, 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Takaragi U.S. Patent No. 6,366,685 B1.**

As to claim 4, Takaragi discloses an image printing system comprising:

an image selection unit for selecting at least one image from among a plurality thereof (i.e. image data 5 which was read out from the APS film by an image pickup device and was A/D converted is sent to the synthesizing unit 4 and is synthesized with the digital watermark information 3. Output data 7 from the synthesizing unit 4 can be copied and printed out by a copying apparatus or can be preserved as an image filing into a storing apparatus. When there is no copyright code 1, a selector 6 is switched so as to allow the image data 5 to be transmitted) [column 2, lines 19-27];

a print command unit for applying a command to print the image that has been selected by the image selection unit [column 2, lines 35-41]; and

a printing unit, which is responsive to a print command applied by the print command unit, for printing, on the same visible recording medium, the image that has been selected by the image selection unit and information relating to a copyright holder of the selected image (i.e. even if such a copy image 8 is seen by the eyes, the images (digital watermark information) showing the copyright codes 10 are inconspicuous and the inherent image 9 does not deteriorate. Further, since the copyright codes 10 are in a state where they were always embedded in the image 9, it is very difficult to falsify. Even if the copyright codes are falsified, the

picture quality of the image 9 also deteriorates in such a case) [column 2, lines 42-49].

As to claim 5, Takaragi discloses an input unit for inputting data in which image data representing a plurality of images and information relating to copyrights of these images are associated with each other, the image selection unit selecting a desired image from among the plurality of images represented by the image data input by the input unit [column 2, lines 42-49].

As to claim 16, Takaragi discloses an image printing method comprising:

selecting at least one image from among a plurality thereof (i.e. image data 5 which was read out from the APS film by an image pickup device and was A/D converted is sent to the synthesizing unit 4 and is synthesized with the digital watermark information 3. Output data 7 from the synthesizing unit 4 can be copied and printed out by a copying apparatus or can be preserved as an image filing into a storing apparatus. When there is no copyright code 1, a selector 6 is switched so as to allow the image data 5 to be transmitted) [column 2, lines 19-27];

receiving a command to print the image that has been selected [column 2, lines 35-41]; and

printing, in response to a print command applied by the print command unit, on the same visible recording medium, the image that has been selected and information relating to a copyright holder of the selected image (i.e. even if such a copy image 8 is seen by the eyes, the images (digital watermark information) showing the copyright codes 10 are inconspicuous and the inherent image 9 does not deteriorate. Further, since the copyright codes 10 are in a state where they were

always embedded in the image 9, it is very difficult to falsify. Even if the copyright codes are falsified, the picture quality of the image 9 also deteriorates in such a case) [column 2, lines 42-49].

**11. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tsuji et al U.S. Patent No. 5,796,869.**

As to claim 6, Tsuji et al discloses an image printing system comprising:

a scanner for reading an image that has been recorded on a visible recording medium and outputting image data representing the read image (i.e. The image reading unit starts to scan an image (including the image of concentric circles) on an original document in the fast scan direction ( CCD scan direction). The image data subsequently read are stored in the buffer memory 72. When the pixels at two positions separated from each other by the distance corresponding to the diameter of the concentric circle are detected, the system assumes that the pixels distanced by the diameter of the concentric circle are detected, and calculates the center position of the distance. If the buffer memory 72 stores the circle data at the positions of both ends of the diameter when it is turned a preset angle from the fast scan direction, the assumption is correct.) [column 12, lines 56-67];

a determination unit for determining whether an image that has been read by the scanner contains visible information relating to a copyright holder of the image (i.e. To check the illicit copy of a bank bill, the concentric circle code is printed on the original document, and read and processed by the image processing

system as described above. Additionally, the document may be designed in the following way.) [column 14, lines 6-10];

an image printing unit for printing an image, which has been read by the scanner, in accordance with a determination by the determination unit that the read image does not contain information relating to the copyright holder (i.e. The concentric circle code discriminating system is preferably designed to be inoperable in copying a monochromatic document or a color document in the form of a monochromatic copy. If so designed, when an original document to be copied is of the type not requiring the process of discriminating the concentric circle code, the color copying machine can directly enter the copying operation without any interruption by the concentric circle code discriminating system.) [column 14, lines 33-41]; and

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a printing controller for halting normal printing of the image by the image printing unit in accordance with a determination by the determination unit that the read image contains information relating to the copyright holder (i.e. The watermark cannot be copied. This feature is used for the illicit use check. The machine is designed so as to reject the transportation of other sheets than the sheets designed above.) [column 14, lines 10-32].

As to claim 17, Tsuji et al discloses an image printing method comprising:

reading an image that has been recorded on a visible recording medium and acquiring image data representing the read image (i.e. The image reading unit starts to scan an image (including the image of concentric circles) on an original document in the fast scan direction ( CCD scan direction). The image data subsequently read are stored in the buffer memory 72. When the pixels at two positions separated from each other by the distance corresponding to the diameter of the concentric circle are detected, the system assumes that the pixels distanced by the diameter of the concentric circle are detected, and calculates the center position of the distance. If the buffer memory 72 stores the circle data at the positions of both ends of the diameter when it is turned a preset angle from the fast scan direction, the assumption is correct.) [column 12, lines 56-67];

determining whether an image that has been read contains visible information relating to a copyright holder of the image (i.e. To check the illicit copy of a bank bill, the concentric circle code is printed on the original document, and read and processed by the image processing system as described above. Additionally, the document may be designed in the following way.) [column 14, lines 6-10];

printing an image, which has been read, in accordance with a determination that the read image does not contain information relating to the copyright holder (i.e. The concentric circle code discriminating system is preferably designed to be inoperable in copying a monochromatic document or a color document in the form of a monochromatic copy. If so designed, when an original document to be

copied is of the type not requiring the process of discriminating the concentric circle code, the color copying machine can directly enter the copying operation without any interruption by the concentric circle code discriminating system.) [column 14, lines 33-41]; and

halting normal printing of the image in accordance with a determination that the read image contains information relating to the copyright holder (i.e. The watermark cannot be copied. This feature is used for the illicit use check. The machine is designed so as to reject the transportation of other sheets than the sheets designed above.) [column 14, lines 10-32].

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**12. Claims 1 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurachi U.S. Patent No. 6,181,436 B1 in view of Koyama et al U.S. Patent No. 6,011,897.**

As to claim 1, Kurachi discloses an image server for outputting encrypted image data to at least one client terminal among a plurality thereof, comprising:

a selection unit for selecting, from among the plurality of client terminals, a client terminal to which image data is to be output [column 14 line 61 to column 15 line 10];

an encryption unit for encrypting the image data using an encryption key which corresponds to the client terminal that has been selected by the selection unit [column 14 line 61 to column 15 line 10]; and

a transmitting unit for transmitting an image file storing image data that has been encrypted by the encryption unit and data representing the client terminal selected by the selection unit [column 14 line 61 to column 15 line 10];

wherein the display image data is not encrypted by the encryption unit.

Kurachi does not teach that the image data includes high-resolution image data for printing and display image data having a resolution lower than that of the high-resolution image data for printing, the encryption unit encrypting the high-resolution image data for printing.

Koyama et al teaches image data includes high-resolution image data for printing and display image data having a resolution lower than that of the high-resolution image data for printing [column 11, lines 30-46].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kurachi so that image data for printing would have been high-resolution. Images for display would have been a lower resolution than for printing. The higher-resolution images would have been encrypted for printing.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kurachi by the teaching of Koyama et al because by having a lower resolution recorded on a recording medium, it makes it possible to read out at a high speed. The number of access operations with respect to the disc can be reduced [column 2, lines 58-63].

As to claim 14, Kurachi discloses a method of controlling an image server for outputting encrypted image data to at least one client terminal among a plurality thereof, the method comprising:

selecting, from among the plurality of client terminals, a client terminal to which image data is to be output [column 14 line 61 to column 15 line 10];  
encrypting the image data using an encryption key which corresponds to the client terminal that has been selected [column 14 line 61 to column 15 line 10];  
and  
transmitting an image file storing image data that has been encrypted and data representing the client terminal that has been selected [column 14 line 61 to column 15 line 10].

Kurachi does not teach that the image data includes high-resolution image data for printing and display image data having a resolution lower than that of the high-resolution image data for printing, the encryption unit encrypting the high-resolution image data for printing.

Koyama et al teaches image data includes high-resolution image data for printing and display image data having a resolution lower than that of the high-resolution image data for printing [column 11, lines 30-46].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kurachi so that image data for printing would have been high-resolution. Images for display would have been a lower resolution than for printing. The higher-resolution images would have been encrypted for printing.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kurachi by the teaching of Koyama et al because by having a lower resolution recorded on a recording medium, it makes it possible to read out at a high speed. The number of access operations with respect to the disc can be reduced [column 2, lines 58-63].

*Allowable Subject Matter*

13. Claims 12 and 20 are allowed.

As to claims 12 and 20, prior art does not disclose, teach or fairly suggest a format conversion unit for converting the data representing the printing history read by the reading unit to data having a predetermined format. Prior art does not disclose, teach or fairly suggest an aggregating unit for aggregating, for each of the plurality of printing units, the data which represents printing history and the format of which has been converted by the format conversion unit.

***Conclusion***

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aravind K. Moorthy whose telephone number is 571-272-3793. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aravind K Moorthy/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2131  
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